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ROMANIAN SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES, MEETS DOST

LD181810 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The special envoy of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, [name indistinct], minister of state, arrived in Kabul today on a friendly visit to hold a series of talks with the relevant Afghan authorities on topics of interest.

Fazal Rahim Omand, minister of agriculture and land reform, and a number of officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, welcomed the special envoy of the president of Romania at Kabul international airport.

On this visit the special envoy is accompanied by [name indistinct], adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Romania.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the minister of foreign affairs, Shah Mohammad Dost, received the special envoy of the president of Romania on a courtesy call, during which topics of interest were discussed.

GDR JOURNALIST INTERVIEWS AFGHAN GOVERNOR ON SITUATION

LD152218 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Now to Afghanistan: The Western mass media never tires of reporting the strangest kinds of stories from that country. Such inventions range from a "battle for Kabul" to alleged mutinies in Afghan Army barracks and uprisings and seiges of various provincial cities. One of these cities is Qandahar, in southern Afghanistan, close to the border with Pakistan. Our correspondent Guenther Deckwerth visited Qandahar, where, according to Western reports, heavy fighting is taking place.

[Begin Deckwerth recording] I am sitting opposite the governor of Qandahar Province, (Shahnawaz Shah Wali), in his office. I strolled through the city to acquaint myself with the situation. Flying at a height of 300 meters in a helicopter along the highway to the southwesternmost provincial city of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I had seen that the same situation prevailed on the 500-km road from Kabul--lively traffic of buses and trucks [words indistinct], cars and motorcycles. And so it is in other parts of the province, the governor told me. He told me that his province has a 365-km border with Pakistan, which, set in a desert and mountainous region--there is only one paved road--is hard to control. Many landlords went to Pakistan after the land reform in order to restore the old feudal system and in part the prefeudal system with the help of foreign mercenaries and (?bedouins), whom they told that land distribution to people possessing none was contrary to the Koran and Islam.

When, in the second phase of the revolution, the governor added, we had crushed the major counterrevolutionary groups with the help of [word indistinct] peasants and the committees for the defense of the Sawr Revolution, which exist in all villages and districts, they switched to individual terror in their fight against the new order. At night they crossed the border in jeeps, shot up a bus on the Kabul-Qandahar road and killed all occupants including women and children.

He then spoke of a terrorist attack against the 12-grade school in [words indistinct] which was burned down by terrorists one night. It was the only one in the province against which an attack had succeeded in the last 7 months.

The governor went to the place the next day and assembled the inhabitants outside the gutted building. They denounced the act of terror, collected money and many men--not only fathers of children who went to that school--volunteered to take part in rebuilding it. The committee for the defense of the Sawr Revolution from that day had more members than before. Readiness to actively defend the revolutionary gains, the governor told me in conclusion, has steadily grown in recent weeks and months. [end recording]

AFP: SOVIET TROOPS RAZE VILLAGES IN NURISTAN

BK181217 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 18 Aug 80

[By Danielle Eyquem]

[Text] Peshawar, 18 Aug (AFP)--Soviet troops have razed several villages in Nuristan, northeastern Afghanistan, a French witness returning here from a (12)-day humanitarian expedition reported.

Jean-Christophe Victor, who helped guide a convoy of food and medical supplies sent by the International Action Against Hunger Organization, said he saw 15 villages on his road home from the mountainous region about 160 km (100 miles) northeast of Kabul, and "six of them were completely destroyed," he said. "Houses had burned. There was no stone left standing."

"In this region, the inhabitants and the mojahedin (Muslim rebels) are united, and the villages were empty of most men, who went to join the partisan fighters," he added.

"Weapons, weapons," the heads of the village demanded. He added: "Here, we are dying not of hunger. We are dying because of the helicopters. Help us defend ourselves against the helicopters," they said.

Each day, Soviet helicopters machine-gun these empty villages, and the Konarha River (10 miles north of the Pakistani border) has been mined, he added.

"There is no longer any Afghan Army," Mr. Victor said, but the entire area of mountains separating Afghanistan from northern Pakistan, as well as the Konarha Valley, is littered with little plastic mines in the shape of various personal effects, such as watches, pens, cigarette packets and stones.

"The ones I saw, which slowed down our convoy considerably, imitated a beautiful bright green bird," he claimed. "They're no bigger than a hand, and composed of a wing and a sort of heart that explodes without leaving shrapnel when touched. The date they were made, February 22, 1980, is inscribed on them, along with cyrillic letters."

In one of the villages, Mr. Victor, who speaks the local language, met two Afghan soldiers who had been taken prisoner by the Moslem fighters. The soldiers said the officers in their garrison, in Barikot, at the Pakistani border, watch their 200 men constantly, even overseeing their trips to the latrine, according to Mr. Victor.

The military operations there were controlled by four Soviet officers, they said.

Some of the Konarna Valley inhabitants deserted their villages, where the Soviet armored vehicles were stationed, to take refuge in the surrounding mountains.

The Soviet helicopter gunships still machine-gun the villages while, in the mountains, populations are suffering from chronic malnutrition because they often cannot harvest their crop, according to members of Mr. Victor's convoy. Protein intake is particularly insufficient, they added.

LONDON PAPER OUTLINES SOVIET MILITARY LOSSES

LD151223 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Aug 80 p 4

[Kabul correspondent report: "Soviet Army Chief in Kabul Falls Ill After Setbacks"]

[Text] Russia's commander in chief in Afghanistan has fallen ill--some reports say he has suffered a mild heart attack--following a double setback for the Soviet occupation forces.

Gen. Mikhaylov's illness came after mojahedin (Afghan guerrilla) forces blew up the Russian oil depot at Pol-e Khomri.

Then, within a few days, two regiments of the regular Afghan Army's 14th Division mutinied in Ghazni.

The losses suffered by the Russians in Afghanistan since the occupation started last Christmas has reached a staggering figure--all at the hands of ill-equipped and ill-armed Moslem rebels, led by untrained locals without any central direction of their campaign against the invader.

Although the figures can be contested there is surely no one to deny that up to the end of July, the Soviet Army had lost 180 armoured personnel carriers, 120 T-72 tanks, more than 250 other vehicles, and nine helicopters, including gunships.

The mojahedin have also damaged one Russian An-12 military transport with ground fire, and sent a MiG-21 limping into the huge Russian air base at Begram about 26 miles east of Kabul.

These figures are about as accurate as one can expect and cover wide area including Paktia, the nighboring provinces bordering Pakistan in the south, the provinces bordering on Iran in the west and the central highlands including Bamian Province.

They have been collected on the basis of several checks with the local population, Afghan civilians and pro-Islamic elements in the police and among army conscripts.

In the past there has been a great deal of exaggeration of casualty figures for propaganda purposes. Several local national and international agencies are involved in psychological warfare over Afghanistan--especially those least involved in the fighting. But the daring and the defiance of the mojahedin is unparalleled, however poorly equipped and outgunned they are.

At a checkpoint called Daka, within a few miles of the Pakistan frontier post at Torkham, there is an armoured personnel carrier across the entrance.

Its tyres on both sides are blown out and there is dried blood on the turret.

This attack took place despite the fact that a Russian infantry brigade is stationed right behind the checkpost. Similarly, on the short drive from Jalalabad to Sarobi on the highway to Kabul, anyone can count 63 vehicles of various description out of action or burnt by the roadside.

These include one T-72 tank, three armoured personnel carriers, two tank transporters, 18 burnt remains of what could have been three-ton lorries, as well as jeeps and other light transport vehicles.

At one point along the Kabul River about 10 miles outside Jalalabad there is a diversion as part of the road has been blown up by the mojahedin. Right on the banks of the river are five wrecked military lorries which appear to have been used as a barricade.

The river itself has been turned into a burial ground for most of the vehicles destroyed by mojahedin action and near the embankment one can see some of the private cars which were attacked and burnt in the earlier stages of the fighting.

It is obvious that the mojahedin are hopelessly short of explosives. They have not been able to blow up a bridge, only succeeding in damaging the culverts and making movement slower.

A new element in the situation is the collection of toll tax by the guerrillas. How much goes to the mojahedin fund can never be verified. Foreigners are never asked for a donation unless it is voluntary, but the mojahedin invariably ask to see passports.

AFP: KABUL LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO WIN PEOPLE OVER

BK171608 Hong Kong AFP in English 1549 GMT 17 Aug 80

[By Danielle Eyquen]

[Excerpt] Peshawar, Pakistan, 17 Aug (AFP)--The Afghan Government has launched a campaign to win "the hearts and minds" of the people in various parts of the country.

According to informed sources, representatives of the Kabul government have been dispatched by Premier Babrak Karmal to Ghazni, where the local army garrison recently rose in revolt, Qonduz and the valley of the Konarha, areas where the rebels control numerous villages.

The representatives not only make appeals to the local population by speeches at meetings but also go to the local mosques to pray. The religious activities are intended to demonstrate to the people that the Karmal regime is not atheistic, as the rebels repeatedly claim.

The speakers tell the local residents that the rebels are supported by the Americans and Chinese and are, therefore, "enemies of the people".

COVERAGE OF INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS IN DACCA

Rao Arrival Statement

BK161530 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1501 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Statement on arrival in Dacca on 16 August by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao]

[Text] I am very happy to be in Bangladesh at the invitation of my colleague His Excellency Professor Shamsul Haq. As friendly neighbours India and Bangladesh must maintain regular dialogue and consultations on bilateral and other matters of mutual interest. Professor Haq and I had a brief opportunity to exchange views in January this year during President Zia's visit to New Delhi. I am looking forward to the opportunity during this visit to continue our dialogue and consultations. We believe that such visits and exchanges play an important role in developing mutual understanding and appreciation of each other's interests, concerns and point of view.

I hope to discuss the entire range of issues of interest to both our countries during my talks with Bangladesh leaders. Prospects and possibilities of mutually beneficial co-operation between our two countries are very considerable. It will be my endeavour during this visit to see if we can impart greater dynamism to activities of bilateral cooperation.

As is quite usual with neighboruing countries, our relations are of a complex multifacet nature. In such a relationship we are bound to face problems which at least initially may seem difficult to solve and encounter situations to which our initial approach may be divergent. We are, however, confident that we can find solutions to all such problems through frank discussions between friends in a spirit of goodwill, trust and mutual accommodation.

I have heard a great deal about the beauty of this great country which has been immortalised in the writing of such great poets as Rabindranath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam, Jibananda Das Jasimuddin and others. I might also let you know that I have myself translated a biography of Kazi Nazrul Islam into my language. In my part of India Nazrul Islam is held in very, very high regard and I am one of the ardent votaries of his poetry. This country also legitimately prides itself in possessing one of the richest musical traditions in the world. During my brief stay here I hope to have a glimpse of this beauty and a passing familiarity with Bangladesh's rich heritage of folk music.

I bring the goodwill and best wishes of the government and people of India for the government and the people of Bangladesh.

First Round of Talks

BK161557 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Bangladesh and India held their first round of talks in Dacca this afternoon covering bilateral, regional and international matters of mutual interest. Afterwards Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq described the talks as very good which he said were held in an extremely friendly and cordial atmosphere.

At the talks Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq is being assisted by the foreign secretary, the Bangladesh high commissioner to India, the Bangladesh deputy high commissioner in Calcutta and other officials of the Foreign Office.

The Indian side, led by Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, includes the secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, the Indian high commissioner to Bangladesh and officials of the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

Rao, Rahman Meeting

BK171301 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Visiting Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao called on President Ziaur Rahman at his residence in Dacca today. They discussed matters of mutual interest.

Rao, Haq Banquet Speeches

BK170946 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has underlined the need for broader cooperation between India and Bangladesh. Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq in Dacca last night, he said that the two countries are linked through geography, a shared history and a common heritage of culture. India attaches great importance to maintaining and promoting a climate of trust, friendship and good neighborliness with Bangladesh.

Speaking about the international situation, the external affairs minister expressed concern over the military buildup by great powers in our neighborhood. This has brought the cold war to our doorstep. It has become all the more necessary for the countries of South Asia to create a climate of peace, he added. Rao called for restraint on the part of all concerned so that mutually acceptable political solutions can be found.

In his speech Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq expressed his country's desire to live in peace and friendship with all her neighbors. He expressed the hope that Rao's visit would pave the way for a speedy and peaceful solution to the outstanding problems between India and Bangladesh.

Referring to Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman's proposal for a South Asian forum, he called for closer cooperation among the countries of the region.

Conclusion of Talks

BK171620 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The formal talks between the foreign ministers of Bangladesh and India concluded in Dacca today with agreement on certain concrete measures to solve some of the outstanding problems between the two countries. At the end of the talks Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq told newsmen: We achieved something very concrete. He said we not only developed a better perception of each other's position on all regional and international issues; we have also been able to agree on certain concrete measures for mutually acceptable solutions to the bilateral problems. He added that the joint statement being issued tomorrow morning will contain the details of the progress made at the talks.

Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao described the talks as very fruitful.

Joint Press Statement

BK181529 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1456 GMT 18 Aug 80

[India-Bangladesh joint press statement issued in Dacca on 18 August following Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao's 3-day visit to Bangladesh]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Professor Mohammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of Bangladesh, His Excellency P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister for external affairs of the Government of India, paid a 3-day visit to Bangladesh from August 16 to 18, 1980.

During his stay, his excellency the minister for external affairs of India called on His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. He also called on His Excellency Professor Mohammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of Bangladesh. The minister for external affairs of India also paid homage to the martyrs of 1971 at Jatiya Shaheed Smriti Shoubha.

The two foreign ministers, assisted by their respective aides, held several rounds of talks. The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual cordiality, trust and understanding. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and also discussed regional and international matters of mutual interest.

The two sides viewed with deep concern the deteriorating international situation posing an increasing threat to peace and security of the region and of the world. They stressed the need for concerted action on the part of the peace-loving nations to eliminate the sources of tension and conflict and uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter and the nonaligned movement.

The two sides agreed that the two countries should continue their efforts to maintain a climate of mutual trust and understanding and further consolidate and strengthen friendly relations between them.

Both sides agreed that steps should be taken for an early implementation of the 1974 land boundary agreement and that a meeting would be held in October 1980 to work out details for such implementation.

The two sides agreed that talks on delimitation of maritime boundary between the two countries would be held in November 1980 with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution as early as possible.

The question of the newly emerged island(s) (Newmoore/South Talpattay/Purbasha) at the estuary of the border river Haribhanga was also discussed. The two sides agreed that after a study of additional information exchanged between the two governments, further discussion would take place with a view to settling it peacefully at an early date.

The long-term augmentation of the dry season flow of the Ganges at Farakka was discussed. Both sides explained the difficulties that they faced. It was agreed that efforts should be intensified to find a mutually acceptable solution at an early date.

The two sides agreed that efforts should be made to ensure that continued peace and tranquillity is maintained on the border. It was reiterated that neither India nor Bangladesh would permit their territories to be used for hostile activities directed against the other.

Both sides also noted the need to stop illegal movement of peoples across the border and agreed that the existing arrangement and cooperation in this regard would be further strengthened.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that a programme of cultural and academic exchange between the two countries would be signed shortly.

The improvement of telecommunications between the two countries was also discussed. Both sides noted with satisfaction that substantial progress has already been made and that further efforts in this direction would be continued.

As regards the establishment of further railway links between the two countries, the two sides agreed that a delegation from India will visit Bangladesh shortly.

It was noted that as neighbouring countries there was much scope for increasing cooperation in the economic, commercial scientific and technological fields. The two sides agreed to intensify their efforts for cooperation in these fields for mutual benefit.

The Bangladesh proposal for a South Asian forum and holding od summit meeting to consider this proposal for regional cooperation was discussed. The Indian side reiterated that they welcomed the proposal in principle and it was agreed that the necessary preparatory work should be undertaken for this purpose.

The minister of external affairs of India expressed his gratitude to the foreign minister of Bangladesh for the generous hospitality shown to him and to members of his delegation. He extended an invitation to the latter to pay an official visit to India which the foreign minister of Bangladesh accepted with pleasure.

MINISTER DEPARTS FOR JERUSALEM COMMITTEE MEETING

BK151255 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bangladesh Minister for Establishment Division Majidul Haq left Dacca today en route for the Moroccan city of Casablanca to attend the extraordinary session of the Jerusalem Committee. The committee will discuss the serious situation arising out of Israel's decision to shift its capital from Tel Aviv to the holy city of Jerusalem.

RAO MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM DACCA

BK181108 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Talking to newsmen on his arrival from Dacca in New Delhi this morning, Narasimha Rao said that he was satisfied with the talks with his counterpart in Bangladesh. He said some kind of time-bound frame has emerged for solution of bilateral issues.

The external affairs minister said that the Dacca talks were fruitful in many respects, as they were held in a cordial atmosphere. He said differences between the two countries have narrowed down to some extent, but the settlement of differences is a matter of continuing process. Both sides are trying to find an acceptable solution, he added.

INDIA TO BACK PHNOM PENH'S ENTRY INTO NONALIGNED NATIONS

BK161315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] All India Radio Dacca correspondent (Sagar Ghosh) reports that [External Affairs Minister] Rao is leading a five-member delegation [to Bangladesh] which includes Eric Gonsalves, secretary in the External Affairs Ministry.

Earlier, speaking to newsmen at Calcutta airport, Narasimha Rao said following India's recognition of Kampuchea, the Indian ambassador to Hanoi has been asked to go there and submit a report on the situation. He said India will back Kampuchea's inclusion in the nonaligned nations conference at the meeting of its coordination bureau in New Delhi.

TALKS HELD WITH BHUTAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK181122 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Talks began between Foreign Minister of Bhutan Dawa Tsering and External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in New Delhi today. The Bhutanese foreign minister arrived in New Delhi last night on his way to New York. The talks cover, among other things, bilateral issues and international matters of mutual interest.

GANDHI APPEALS FOR COOPERATION TO FACE CHALLENGES

BK161629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The prime minister has urged industrialists, labor leaders, the trade and in particular the opposition parties for their cooperation in meeting the present challenges facing the country. She described the challenges as gigantic. Mrs Gandhi's appeal came at a meeting she held in New Delhi today with several top industrialists and economic experts. This is the first of a series of such meetings that she is planning to have with representatives of the industry.

Mrs Gandhi said that whatever the industrialists ask for by way of facilities from the government will be considered provided if it results in some good to the public. She denied the accusation that the government had taken populist decisions and pointed out that some very unpopular decisions had also been taken in the interest of the country.

The prime minister said that the country has come to a point where with some push it will be able to go ahead at a faster pace, otherwise the economy will slide back.

Mrs Gandhi also referred to various measures taken by the government to improve the situation. She said the government has tried to remove the bottlenecks in infra-structure, particularly in the power sector. She stressed the importance of regaining the momentum in economic activity which had slowed down in the recent past.

The meeting was attended by several industrialists, including Naval Tata, K.K. Birla, Dr Bhagat Ram and R.C. Goenka and economic experts like L.K. Jha and B.K. Nehru. Finance Minister R. Venkataraman, Labor Minister T. Anjaiah and the Minister of State for Industries Dr Charanjit Chanana also took part in the discussions.

Mrs Gandhi told them that though times have changed we continue to go by old attitudes. The magnitude of corruption has deteriorated the situation. The government, she said, is determined to fight this menace.

HOUSE HOLDS DISCUSSION ON MORADABAD, KASHMIR

BK181629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister has assured the minorities that their life and property will be fully protected and their feelings respected. Intervening in the discussion on Moradabad incidents in the Rajya Sabha today, Mrs Gandhi said many of them had shared the sacrifices in the cause of freedom and in battles against Pakistan.

Referring to incidents in Kashmir, the prime minister said that Jam'iat-e Tulaban [student wing of Jam'iat-e Eslami party] has created a difficult situation for local authorities and the law-abiding citizens there. About the allegation of involvement of foreign money in the incident, Mrs Gandhi said it will not be fair to our friendly countries if remittance of money from abroad is confused with these incidents.

In a passing reference to the national integration council, the prime minister said she is in favor of implementation of its decision. She is, however, doubtful about the effectiveness of the council as it has become an unwieldy body.

The prime minister expressed sympathy with those who suffered in the incidents.

Later, replying to discussions, Home Minister Zail Singh sought the cooperation of the political parties to contain the virus of communalism from the body politic of the country. He reiterated government's determination to deal sternly with any situation creating a law and order problem.

Referring to allegations by some members that the national flag was dishonored at a place in Delhi on Independence Day, the home minister made it clear that elements behind such incidents will be identified and dealt with severely.

He informed the house that the situation in Moradabad is improving steadily; 113 persons have lost their lives in the incidents there, of whom 54 died as a result of a stampede at an Idgah [a site reserved for offering prayers] on the 13th of this month (?itself).

They included one magistrate on duty and six police constables. Measures to give relief to the affected families have already been initiated.

MINISTER SAYS COMMUNAL VIOLENCE 'INSPIRED' FROM OUTSIDE

BK180422 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Interview with Yogendra Makwana, Indian minister of state for home affairs, by All India Radio correspondent R.N. Chaturvedi--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] There are reports of violence from some towns and cities. What do you think is the cause of the sudden eruption of violence when we had news of fraternal meetings, greetings right from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, and Kutch to Cuttack on the occasion of 'Id?

[Makwana] You have put a right question, that though we are celebrating 'Id festival throughout the country and when there is a good atmosphere in the country, why this violence erupted suddenly. There are some elements in this country who are interested in disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the country. These communal elements are spread throughout the country and running different institutions in different names; maybe a political party or some social institutions. But they are inspired from outside; from somebody outside the country. And there are some elements in this country also who from the beginning are for a particular religion and at certain intervals they create disturbances. But this time it is unique that they will choose the occasion of 'Id--a festival which is celebrated almost by all the sections of the society in this country since many years--that is, by Hindus and Muslims. There is some plan behind it. It seems like that.

The damage is irreparable and cannot be calculated immediately. Several lives are lost; precious lives are lost. Damage to property is to the tunes of hundreds of thousands of rupees and it will require some time to assess.

[Question] What are the reports from disturbed areas now?

[Answer] We have received [reports] from every city that the situation is under control. Wherever there was disturbance, we have requested to send the reports and the reports are that the situation is under control.

[Question] What specific steps do you propose to take to counter the violence?

[Answer] At present it is very difficult to control by the police force and, therefore, we have altered our army and at certain places we have deployed the army for immediate controlling of the situation. As soon as it will be controlled, the normal situation is established and then we will think of finding out a permanent solution and to locate the elements who are behind this.

[Question] I hear some steps are being taken to revive the national integration council. Could you spell them out?

[Answer] Yes. We have already taken a decision to revive the national integration council, and it is in the process and we will announce it soon.

ISLAMIC YOUTH CONFERENCE BANNED, LEADERS ARRESTED

BK181650 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Twenty-five top leaders of Jam'iat-e Eslami, Jam'iat-e Tulaban and the People's League were arrested in Srinagar today. Over 150 antisocial elements have been rounded up so far.

An official spokesman said that the proposed conference of Jam'iat'e Tulaban has been banned.

KASHMIR STATE BANS ALL PUBLIC MEETINGS

BK181637 Hong Kong AFP in English 1614 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Aug (AFP)--The government of Indian-held Kashmir today banned all public meetings for a period of one month throughout the state to ensure "peace and harmony" in the state, reports reaching here said.

Reports quoted the state's inspector general of police (IGP) as saying that the banning order will come into effect forthwith.

The IGP, Peer Ghulam Hassan Shah, told the press at Srinagar, the summer capital of the border state, that police have also rounded up 170 persons, including 24 leaders of Jam'iat-e Eslami and its militant youth wing Eslami Jam'iat-e Tulaban, in a bid to prevent them from creating trouble and communal disharmony in the state.

The arrests, which started last night and continued during the day today, were made in various parts of Kashmir valley.

The ban on all public meetings comes in the wake of the youth organisation's announced plan to hold an international Islamic conference, despite repeated requests by the state administration to postpone it.

Mr. Shah said that the majority of those rounded up, including Syed Ali Shah Geelani, the only member of Jam'iat-e Eslami in the state legislative assembly, have been held under "substantive law" for rioting, attempt at arson, murder, thefts, and attempts at creating communal disharmony.

The reports quoted the state chief minister, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, who was also present at the press conference addressed by the IGP, as saying that communal harmony was the most valuable legacy of the state and it will be defended at all costs.

Referring to activities of Jam'iat-e Tulaban and Jam'iat-e Eslami, Mr. Abdullah said he had expected them to postpone the proposed international conference of Islamic youth, But, he added, when they persisted with their plans, action had to be taken.

According to the organisers of the conference, about 25 Islamic countries had agreed to send their delegations to the three-day conference which was scheduled to begin on Friday next.

TIBETAN EXILE DELEGATION REPORTS ON VISIT TO HOMELAND

BK151149 Hong Kong AFP in English 1103 GMT 15 Aug 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Aug (AFP)--The controversial second Tibetan refugee delegation arrived here today after a 3-month tour of Tibet and announced in effect that the majority of the 6 million Tibetans wanted freedom from the Chinese.

"Everywhere we went, the Tibetans chanted 'Long live the Dalai Lama, we want freedom'" Mr Tenzin N. Tethong, the leader of the five-member delegation told, newsmen. "We found a tremendous faith and respect for the Dalai Lama and the majority of the Tibetans believe that one day they will become free again and the Dalai Lama will return to his homeland." Mr Tethong said that the delegation members witnessed poverty, death, starvation and "ruthless" Chinese behaviour towards the Tibetans and announced that they had come to the conclusion that living conditions for average Tibetans were "extremely poor and even unthinkable."

The delegation had to cut short its visit early this month following demonstrations of support by about 2,000 Tibetans in Lhasa for the Tibetan cause and subsequent criticism by the local Chinese authorities. "We were mobbed by devout followers of the Dalai Lama..., not only in front of the guest house in Lhasa, but everywhere we went.... The Chinese found it too much to digest and consequently we were asked to pack off," Mr Tethong said.

The delegation members said that they toured parts of eastern Tibet and everywhere saw "proof" of "cultural genocide" of the Tibetans by the Chinese. "But after about 20 years of occupationand tireless efforts, the Chinese have failed to politically indoctrinate the Tibetans.... Not only have they complete faith in the Dalai Lama, we found them extremely religious," Mr Tethong said.

The delegation members left for Dharamsala, north India, today after a brief stopover here. The members will be debriefed at Dharamsala by the Tibetan government-in-exile set up by the Dalai Lama 3 years after he fled his homeland in 1959.

Giving details of the Lhasa incident, Mr Tethong denied reports that they had instigated a "revolt" among the Tibetans. "It was totally untrue.... We never shouted 'Long Live the Dalai Lama,' as was claimed by the Chinese. Instead, the Tibetans who came to greet us raised their hands in a traditional gesture of respect, women wept and others saluted with clenched fists," he noted.

The delegation members said that they were told by Tibetans that the Dalai Lama should give a call for "freeing" their mother land and gave examples of the support and respect the 44-year-old Tibetan god king enjoys. "We were told that those Tibetans who raised slogans of support would be arrested and tortured.... Even then they had no fear in doing so," Mr Tethong said.

Claiming "100 percent" Tibetan support for the freedom cause, Mr Tethong said that when they visited the Jokhang temple on July 25 several thousand Tibetans turned up to see them. "When we arrived there in a bus, we were mobbed.... It took one and a half hours to reach the temple by foot, a distance of 300 metres."

The second day, the delegation visited the Potala Palace.

"There too we witnessed the same scene....There were Tibetans inside the palace and outside, they told us they would risk their lives if the Dalai Lama decides to return and fight for the independence of Tibet," a delegation member said.

The delegation members also visited An Ganden monastery and the Norbolinga summer palace of the Dalai Lama. "It was repetition of the same scene all along," Mr Tethong said.

"The Chinese claim of progress in Tibet is absolutely false....There is no truth in it.... There are beggars in Tibet, people die of hunger and disease," a delegation member said. "The economic and educational policies of the Chinese in Tibet have failed....During our tour we did not meet a single Tibetan who can claim to have passed college education," Mr Tethong said.

Mr Tethong claimed that 99 percent of the Buddhist monasteries had been destroyed by the Chinese. The only monastery that is intact is the Tashi Lhuonpo, the seat of the Panchen Lama, the second man in the Tibetan Buddhist hierarchy.

Mr Tethong said that Tibetan children were taught Marxist ideology in schools.

"Even a student in class four is required to read Marxism....They are told that religion is like opium, but apparently the Chinese efforts have failed."

In Beijing, the delegation members met the Panchen Lama, but Mr Tethong refused to give details of their meeting, insisting that they should first report to the Dalai Lama.

The 42-year-old Panchen Lama was rehabilitated as a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress in February 1978 after being confined in a labour camp since 1965. The Panchen Lama became a communist front man for 3 years following the flight of the Dalai Lama to India. According to Mr Tethong, the Panchen Lama has now been made vice chairman of the political consultative committee on Tibet.

On the recent Chinese announcement of economic reforms in Tibet, Mr Tethong said that they were not serious.

"It looked cosmetic and similar Chinese propaganda has been made before....It was primarily done to (convince) the Dalai Lama that the Chinese were sincere," Mr Tethong said.

Meanwhile, experts on Tibetan affairs here say that the Lhasa incident and the subsequent developments have adversely affected the rapprochement moves between the Chinese and the Dalai Lama.

The rapprochement moves started in August last year, when a five-member high-level Tibetan delegation visited Tibet. It was widely believed that the Dalai Lama would soon return to his homeland.

The Dalai Lama announced in May 1978 that he would give up the demand for a free Tibet and might himself return if he was convinced that the majority of Tibetans were happy under Chinese rule. But now it is clear that Tibetans are not happy....Thus the Dalai Lama's offer stands no more," a Tibetan expert said.

MARTIAL LAW REGULATION BANS GATHERINGS

BK181726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The chief martial law administrator today issued Martial Law Regulation No 50 regarding the holding of meetings in the federal capital territory. It provides that, notwithstanding anything contained in any martial law regulation, martial law order or any other law for the time being in force, no one shall in the federal capital territory organize, convene, or cause to convene or attend any meeting, convention or gathering of any kind, or organize or take out any procession, or participate in any procession of any kind or indulge in any manner whatsoever in any activity prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order or security of public or private property or prejudicial to the national interest or integrity of Pakistan.

However, these provisions shall not apply to official functions or marriages or funerals or licensed religious processions or congregations. The regulation says whoever contravenes any provision of this regulation shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to 14 years and shall also be liable to fine and whipping not exceeding 15 strokes.

AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL EXCHANGES SIGNED WITH CHINA

BK181125 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in Islamabad today between Pakistan and China on the implementation of the program of cultural exchanges for the year 1980-81. The agreement provides for further strengthening the existing friendly relations and promoting the cultural exchanges under which the two governments will exchange delegations of painters, writers, educationists, journalists, religious scholars and radio and television artists.

CONCERN VOICED OVER ANTI-MUSLIM RIOTS IN INDIA

BK161714 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The Pakistan Government has expressed serious concern over the widespread incidents of anti-Muslim violence in Moradabad and other parts of India, including the capital city of Delhi, resulting in a heavy loss of life and property.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that according to the U.P. [Uttar Pradesh] chief minister had confirmed the death of 93 persons in Moradabad alone. The Indian press reports spoke of 163 dead bodies having been counted in Moradabad hospital, including those of 19 children. According to these reports a large number of houses and shops were set on fire in Moradabad and communal riots have spread to Meerut, Ahmedabad, Rampur, Delhi and other places.

The spokesman said it is a matter of profound sorrow that the holy month of Ramadan had ended in bloodshed and sufferings to the Muslim community in India. Perhaps the tragedy could have been avoided if strict precautions had been taken to prevent miscreants from desecrating the 'Id congregation ground in Moradabad. The spokesman expressed the deep sympathy of the government and the people of Paksitan for the members of the bereaved families and voiced the hope that the Government of India would take immediate steps to resore normalcy and prevent a recurrence of such incidents in order to safeguard the lives and property of its Muslim minority population.

MALDIVES

UK PAPER: SOVIET 'SPY' SHIP ORDERED TO LEAVE

LD151235 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Aug 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon report: "Soviet Ship Sent Packing by Neutral Maldives"]

[Text] In a significant expression of the strict non-alignment which is the basis of its foreign policy, the Government of the Maldives has summarily ordered out of port a Russian "oceanic research" vessel suspected of being a spy ship.

The incident has major importance in the context of attempts by both East and West to woo the Maldives, especially since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

The Maldives--more than 200 inhabited islands in the Indian Ocean southwest of Sri Lanka--includes Gan, where there used to be a major Royal Air Force base.

Gan, some 300 miles from Male, the capital, is coveted by both East and West and the Russians in particular have been casting hopeful glances in its direction.

Some three years' ago, the Parliament of the Maldives unanimously rejected an open Russian bid to lease Gan which includes an air strip and other installations regarded as the finest in the Indian Ocean.

The facilities of Gan are said to be far better than those at Diego Garcia, the major American base in the Indian Ocean which is being used to police Soviet encroachments in the gulf area. In Soviet hands, Gan would be, in the view of most strategists, a major gain.

Since the rejection of its original attempt to lease Gan, the Soviet Union, through its embassy in Colombo, Sri Lanka, has been trying stealthily to win increasing influence in the Maldives. Earlier this year, a cultural and scientific agreement was signed between Male and Moscow and Western observers feared it could herald a significant advance in Soviet fortunes.

In the months since the signing of the agreement, however, there has been nothing to support these Western suspicions. On the contrary, the Russian "spy" ship, the Academician Varneskiy, 6,681 tons, suggests that there is no change in the policy of strict non-alignment.

The incident occurred several weeks ago at a time when a French warship was in Maldivian waters. The Russian ship "suddenly appeared" in port at Male without permission, its super-superstructure bristling with antennae. "They had not asked for permission to come in, so we ordered them to leave before sunset and they did," a senior Maldivian official told me. "The Russians are always doing this sort of thing. They think they can just come in whenever they like. But we will not stand for it."

The official also complained of the activities of the Russian fishing fleet off the Maldives and said that recently a Soviet trawler was arrested inside the country's 200-mile fishing limits. "We fined the captain $25,000 and sent him on his way," he said.

He contrasted the Russian attitude with what he termed the "courtesy" of Western countries and said that only last week an American warship was in Male.

The incidents involving the Russians are cited to support the view held by most that the Maldives are genuinely nonaligned in a way not seen in many Third World countries.

If there is a tilt, it is towards the Arab and Islamic world, for the country's 140,000 people are devoutly Moslem and it is from wealthy countries in the Middle East that most financial aid is coming.

Only four countries have diplomatic missions in Male--Libya, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Neither Russia nor the United States has been permitted to open a mission in Male and like Britain, they are represented by their envoys in Colombo.

Both President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom and Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel have, in conversations with me, insisted on their commitment to non-alignment and said that as far as Gan is concerned, neither side will get it.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES END OF EMERGENCY, CENSORSHIP

BK151113 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The state of emergency will cease from midnight tonight. President Jayewardene, announcing this at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, said there was no need to extend the emergency which was imposed on the 16th of last month. The press censorship, brought into effect 2 days after the state of emergency proclamation, will also be withdrawn from midnight today.

BRIEFS

IRAQI LOAN--Iraq will provide Sri Lanka a loan of approximately 8 million rupees which is equivalent to the official increase in the price of crude oil imported by Sri Lanka from Iraq during the latter half of 1979. The negotiations for the loan were finalized by the finance and planning minister during his visit to Iraq in March 1980. This agreement between the two governments was formally signed by the minister on 12 August. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Aug 80 BK]

FOREIGN DEBTS--Sri Lanka's total foreign indebtedness is now Rs. 16.6 billion, according to latest statistics released by the central bank. This was the position at the end of March this year. In March, 1979, foreign debts to the tune of Rs. 15.08 billion were outstanding. Foreign loans to finance import of goods--usually known as commodity loans--make up Rs. 11.2 billion of the total Rs. 16.6 billion. Loans obtained to finance various projects, known as project loans, make up Rs. 5.5 billion of the total foreign debt. Of this, Rs. 292.5 million consists of loans from the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), while Rs. 5.2 billion consists of loans from other agencies and governments, according to the central bank. Together with Rs. 21.01 billion in domestic public debt, Sri Lanka's total gross public debt now stands at a massive Rs. 37.7 billion. [Text] [Colombo SUN in English 30 Jul 80 p 1 BK]

RAFSANJANI COMMENTS ON U.S. HOSTAGE SITUATION

Meeting With Diplomats

LD181138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpt] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, ambassadors and charges d'affaires of Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Japan met and conferred yesterday afternoon with Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. Speaking on behalf of others as well as the country of [word indistinct] which is not represented in Iran by an embassy, the Netherlands ambassador, while expressing his pleasure at attending the meeting, raised certain points and then handed a note to the speaker of the house on the operational aspects of the EEC and its members.

The note says: We, the heads of EEC diplomatic missions, consider the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the arrest of its staff as hostages as a violation of international law. The note, which also says that the taking of hostages will have an adverse effect on good relations between the EEC members and the Islamic Republic of Iran, calls on the speaker of the Islamic Majles to have the hostages released. A similar note from the Japanese foreign minister was also handed to the speaker of the Majles by the Japanese ambassador. In the course of the meeting the Netherlands ambassador sought permission for an international mission to visit the U.S. hostages. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Majles will reach an appropriate decision in the case of the hostages.

The report adds that Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, replying to the visitors, said: A major part of my reply is identical to what I told the Swiss ambassador and other European ambassadors, for the gentlemen's remarks are similar to those made by others.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani then added: Our country's foreign police since the revolution has been based on a foundation which prevents the superpowers from occupying our country: It is within this same context that I thought that one aspect of our action would involve the distribution of a part of our economic relations with America among the advanced European countries and the EEC. However, following the conflict with America over the arrested spies there has emerged a feeling within the nation that it is the European members of the EEC and, unfortunately, Japan, themselves which would not wish to remain independent of America. It is our understanding that the U.S. superpower is influencing these countries.

Continuing his remarks, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: We have learned a great many lessons as a result of the U.S. boycott, the most important of which is that we must stand on our own feet.

Addressing the visiting ambassadors, he said: You referred to the question of U.S. spies and international law; I must reiterate that these international laws favor major powers. Should they be observed, which they are not actually, they would then favor us and other weak countries of the world to a certain extent.

Press Conference

LD182134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2017 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, took part in a press conference this afternoon and answered questions from local and foreign reporters.

Concerning his discussions with Archbishop Capucci, Mr Rafsanjani said: The issues raised were the activities of Catholic priests in Iran and the Christian schools, the message from the pope to the imam and finally (?the struggles) of the Muslim Iranian students in Italy.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was asked: Have the Islamic Consultative Assembly deputies introduced any individuals to Mr Raja'i for inclusion in the Cabinet and, basically, what kind of cooperation will the Majles have with him concerning the choice of the members of the Cabinet, bearing in mind that, before being appointed as prime minister, Mr Raja'i was a Majles deputy? Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: While inviting all revolutionary organs to propose members of the Cabinet, Mr Raja'i also invited the Majles to do the same. Mr Raja'i's letter was discussed in the Majles, but in a private meeting the deputies said that we will not participate in the preliminary stages of the formation of the Cabinet, and we will not propose anyone either; but when he chooses and proposes the members of the Cabinet we will express our views.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent asked: In the meetings some of the European ambassadors had with you, they stressed the issue of releasing the American spy hostages. Do you not think that this is part of a great propaganda conspiracy of the Western world, especially America; is not American pressure on these issues the main reasons for these requests; and will this request have any effect on the fate of the hostages? Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: I told the ambassadors who came about the position of the hostages. I regarded their contacts, requests and carrying of messages as the result of American pressure on them to recommend the release of the hostages. Yes, in my view this is a propaganda campaign but we will tell them our just words, However, as to whether the ambassadors' contacts will have an influence on the fate of the hostages or not: no. When we find an opportunity and approach the issue of the American spy hostages, we shall act according to our conscience and judgment.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was asked: The Netherlands ambassador has said that the act of hostage taking has had a very dangerous effect upon international relations and has led to a dangerous situation. Is this not a threat from your point of view? In reply, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: I reminded them that owing to the intense injustice which the Iranian nation has suffered as the result of American aggression during past decades and since the revolution, and on the basis of the documents it has seen concerning the involvement of the arrested individuals who were involved in the conspiracy against Iran and in spying for our enemy, it regarded itself as justified in doing this. It was a small reaction against all that oppression. However, if someone imagines that a few spy hostages will create complications in international relations this is a little simple minded. I told those ambassadors: The animosity of America toward our revolution has not been based on these few spy hostages. America began its conspiracy against us before this issue arose. The coup d'etat we suppressed originated before the taking of the hostages. Other governments too, of course, react because of the pressure exerted by America. I do not think that a great crisis is threatening the world from this direction, but it can be regarded as an important issue.

At the end of this conference, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said concerning the program of the Majles after the appointment of the ministers: The program of the Majles will not be different before or after the appointment of the ministers. At the beginning of this week we began a new chapter in the work of the Majles and the committees have started their work. At the moment, they are busy planning and investigating former bills.

For instance, before taking part in this press conference, I received a revolutionary project from the Ministry of Housing concerning urban land and sent it to the legal department so that they may formulate it and submit it to the Majles tomorrow.

TEHRAN REPORTS REDUCED DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION WITH USSR

LD181035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a statement by the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry announces that, as instructed 17 August by Islamic Republic Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Soviet Embassy charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and was told to notify the Foreign Ministry within 24 hours of his decision to close the consular offices in Rasht or Esfahan.

The Soviet charge d'affaires was also reminded to take immediate steps concerning other matters, including the reduction of Soviet diplomatic staff in Tehran. Meanwhile, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Ambassador in Moscow arrived in Leningrad on 16 August in order to close down and abolish the Iranian consultate in that city.

This trip takes place following the letter from Qotbzadeh, the Iranian Islamic Republic foreign minister, to Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, as well as the comprehensive talks with Soviet Foreign Ministry Under Secretary [name indistinct] on 8 August and with other Soviet officials concerning the transfer of the Islamic Republic of Iran's consultate from Leningrad to Dushanbe [words indistinct].

Our correspondent adds that the statement issued by the Islamic Iranian Republic's Foreign Ministry says: Talks were held earlier in connection with the reduction of the number of Soviet diplomats in Tehran, halting the shipment of arms to Iraq and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. According to this report, Iranian ambassadors yesterday held talks on the closure of the Iranian consulate and transfer of its staff and also talked with local officials on evacuating [word indistinct].

The reports concludes: Dr Mokri, Iranian ambassador in the USSR, has officially announced, in a series of notes to the diplomatic, local and (?other) Soviet institutions, including all foreign representatives stationed in Leningrad, the closure of the Iranian consultate in Leningrad.

Statement on Leningrad Consulate

LD190914 Tehran PARS in English 0737 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 19 (PARS)--In a statement issued yesterday, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced the closure of the Iranian consulate in Leningrad. Here is the text of the statement:

On the (?orders of) Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the charge d'affaires (?of the) Soviet Embassy in Tehran was summoned to the Iranian Foreign Ministry on 17 August (?1980) and was told to inform the Foreign Ministry within (?24) hours of (?the) decision on closing of the Soviet consulate in Rasht or the Soviet [word indistinct] general in Esfahan and make necessary [word indistinct] for their closure. (?Moreover), he was told to take measures as soon as possible with respect to other matters, including reduction in the number of diplomatic personnel of Soviet Embassy in Tehran (?and announce) the result.

On the (other hand), the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr Mokri, arrived in Leningrad on August 16 to disband and close down the Iranian Consulate in that city following the delivery of Qotbzadeh's note to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and following lengthy talks with [words indistinct] foreign minister (and) other Soviet diplomatic authorities to request the transfer of the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad to Dushanbe city, capital of the Muslim [words indistinct] of Tadzhikistan or to Tashkent, capital city of the Muslim [word indistinct] Republic of Uzbekistan, which followed the previous talks concerning reduction of the (number) of Soviet diplomats in Tehran, stoppage of arms shipment to Iraq and pulling of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Today, acting on the orders of the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iranian ambassador held negotiations with local authorities for closing down of the consulate and transferring its personnel and other consular matters from Leningrad [word indistinct] sending (notes to) local political authorities and Soviet cultural institutions as well as all foreign diplomatic missions in Leningrad, Dr Mokri officially announced the closure of the Iranian Consulate [words indistinct].

TEHRAN CARRIES STATEMENT ON BREAK OF CHILEAN RELATIONS

LD181128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran (yesterday) issued a statement announcing the termination of diplomatic relations between Iran and Chile. The text of the announcement is as follows:

Since the enforcement of justice throughout the world and considerations of lofty respect and values of Islam in all countries are of particular interest to the Islamic Republic; since [word indistinct] and activities of the Chilean Government are against these principles; since the government of this country has been imposing a policy of suppression and repression on the people of Chile for many years and [word indistinct] are against the tenets and principles in which the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran believes and since supporting the world's oppressed is one of the principles of the policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not see any reason for continuing diplomatic relations with the Chilean Government and for this reason it has decided to terminate its political and [words indistinct] with the Government of Chile as of 16 August 1980.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has asked the Embassy of the Republic of Chile in Tehran to close within 15 days and to send all its employees out of Iran.

[Announcement is not signed]

TEHRAN REPORTS ON IRAQI DEPORTATION OF AFGHANS, PAKISTANIS

JN181924 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Once again Saddam Husayn, the bloodsucker and U.S. agent, has committed crimes similar to those committed by his friend, the dead and deposed shah, in order to beef up the pillars of his wornout government. Saddam Husayn, in a despicable manner, has deported groups of our Muslim brothers from the Afghan and Pakistani communities to Iraq, via Mehran in Ilam Province.

Verifying this report, the governor of Ilam said that dictator Saddam, who sets movie-houses on fire and deports Muslims, has not learned the lesson from his deposed friend. Saddam Husayn has failed to understand that (?advocating) oppression and injustice defeats him and that governments that depend on bayonets are doomed to failure.

The governor added that the revolutionary Iraqi Muslims, particularly the sons of holy Karbala', An-Najaf, Basra and others, will soon save themselves from the stained government of dictator Saddam and will throw him in the dustbin of history.

The governor said: We condemn the crimes of this dictatorial and fascist regime, hoping that all committed Muslim countries break their silence over these brutal acts.

TWO AFGHAN STUDENTS ARRESTED IN MOSCOW

JN152035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 15 Aug 80

[From "The Muslim Students Affairs" program]

[Text] It was reported last week that 20 Afghan students in Moscow were summoned by the court for interrogation. Another two students were arrested by Soviet intelligence.

It was reported that the students, who were summoned by the court, have refused, officially or unofficially, to return to their country.

MASHHAD GIVES RELIEF AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEES

LD172034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Mashhad, members of the national mobilization in the village of [word indistinct] in the city of Torbat Jan, yesterday provided Afghan refugees with 18 kg of [word indistinct] 100 kg of bread and 10,000 rials cash, and also some cooking facilities. These relief foodstuffs were provided for the Afghan refugees who are stationed in the villages of [words indistinct].

According to our correspondent, provisions of relief foodstuffs for other Afghan refugees stationed in other villages of Torbat Jam are continuing.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON STUDENTS IN UK

LD181034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0947 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] According to a CENTRAL NEWS BUREAU report, the Iranian Islamic Republic's Foreign Ministry, in a statement has announced: Following the measures taken by this ministry concerning the imprisoned Iranian students in London, the Iranian Islamic Republic's foreign minister, having summoned the British charge d'affairs in Tehran, impressed upon him the need for a speedy resolution of the problem of imprisoned Iranian students in Britain. The foreign minister told the British charge d'affaires that the issue shall have a bearing on the two countries' relations.

Meanwhile, the Iranian charge d'affaires in London, following his talks with British officials, said that a decision shall be made about the imprisoned students by the court either today or tomorrow.

MUSLIM STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS

JN190904 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Yesterday, Muslim students demonstrated outside the Pan Am office in Paris, protesting the arrest of Iranian students by the American police and the fascist British police. The demonstrators carried placards with the following slogans: Long live the Iranian Revolution under Khomeyni's leadership; Down with world imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism; and, We declare our support for Muslim students detained by the fascist British police. The Muslim students also chalked the slogan Long live Imam Khomeyni on the wall of the Pan Am office and distributed leaflets while shouting: Carter murderer, Thatcher collaborator.

The leaflets say: Over the past 12 days, the fascist British police detained 65 innocent Muslim Iranian students in line with the oppressive measures taken by the U.S. authorities and the fascist American police against our brothers and sisters in the United States.

HEALTH MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS DPRK DELEGATION

GF181640 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The supervisor of the Health Ministry today met with the DPRK Ministry of External Economic Affairs delegation currently visiting the country. They discussed financial, medical and manpower issues. After the meeting it was decided that an Iranian Health Ministry delegation will visit the DPRK to study financial and medical matters as well as manpower.

RAJA'I SPEAKS TO PRESS ON FORMATION OF CABINET

LD181752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] According to the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i took part in a press, radio and television conference and answered the reporters' questions concerning the formation of the Cabinet, the membership of the Cabinet, the timing of their presentation of the Majles and the priorities in government programs. Concerning the formation of the Cabinet, Mr Raja'i said: Most of the ministers have been chosen from among revolutionary organs. In the meeting I had today with the president, the choice of people so far also received the support of the president. He added: The Cabinet will be presented to the Majles by the end of the current week.

Concerning what the new government will consider its priorities, Mr Raja'i said: Changing the administrative and infrastructural system in government departments and organizations, rural development, and changing the educational and university systems in the direction of the Islamic revolution will be among the government's priorities.

Concerning the foreign policy of the country he said: The foreign policy of the country will be based on the criteria of neither East nor West, cultural and spiritual support for Islamic liberation movements and in the oppressed Third World countries. This policy will be based on religious beliefs, not on expediency. In conclusion, while emphasizing the unity of the government and the nation and referring to the precise and revolutionary supervision of the Islamic Consultative Assembly over government activities, he asked the people to cooperate with the government through the creation of an atmosphere of understanding and unity in the direction of the reconstruction of Iran.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Speech to Urumiyeh Residents

LD162127 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1951 GMT on 16 August carries an 8-minute recorded speech given by Ayatollah Khomeyni in Tehran to a group of Urumiyeh residents. The date of the speech is not given. Khomeyni begins by saying that he is pleased to greet these people, "although I am not quite well now," and thanks them for sacrificing so much for Islam and the nation. He goes on to attack the shah and to reiterate that he, the imam, is the servant of the people.

Extremely poor acoustics preclude any further processing.

Address to Azarbayjan Residents

LD162133 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1947 GMT on 16 August carries a 4-minute recorded address given by Ayatollah Khomeyni in Tehran on 16 August to visiting residents of West Azarbayjan. Khomeyni expresses his pleasure at having the opportunity to meet them face to face and wishes them health and happiness. He adds that in the past such a meeting would not have been possible, for certain hands were engaged in creating discord.

Expressing his pleasure that the name of Iran is now famous throughout the world, Khomeyni says: "I hope that this revolution of ours will be exported to all parts of the world to save all the oppressed people. Just as you vanquished the enemy of Islam and the enemy of the nation, I hope that the oppressed too will overcome the oppressors. God give you welfare, happiness, glory and greatness. I am grateful to you all for having taken the trouble to come here and for having travelled such a long distance."

Extremely poor acoustics preclude any further processing.

Meetings With Ardebil Residents

LD171158 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1009 GMT on 17 August carries a 15-minute recorded speech given by Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni during a meeting in Tehran with some inhabitants of Ardebil, a town in East Azarbayjan Province. In the speech Khomeyni says that the Iranian revolution was launched for the sake of God. He goes on to say that such a revolution will be eternal and that its rumor-propagating opponents will not succeed.

Khomeyni observes that enthusiasm for Islam has moved his listeners to visit him and that the nation is now in full control and the White House is no longer deciding the people's fate. He states that there are elements, the rotten roots of the United States and USSR, which try to mislead the people and harm Islam. But God shall always look after the revolutionaries who rose for his sake.

At 1034 GMT, Tehran Domestic Service carries a 6-minute recorded speech given by Ayatollah Khomeyni during a meeting in Tehran with women of Ardebil. Khomeyni assures his listeners that a nation with so many martyrs for Islam shall emerge victorious and will not be harmed. He urges them to ignore the voices of dissension, which emanate from Satan, to organize their ranks and advance forward.

Poor acoustics preclude any further processing.

Reconstruction Crusade Address

ID182102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] A large number of the members of the crusade for reconstruction for Sistan va Baluchestan, Jiroft and Dowlatabad, Yazd region, met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At this meeting the imam of the nation said: Islamic brotherhoods require that all should assist one another in developing this country which belongs to you. In another part of his speech the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: All of you saw that when the whole of the Iranian nation came together and when they heeded Islamic brotherhood, great powers were unable to withstand them.

The leader of the revolution emphasized that: If the Islamic countries become like brothers they will be triumphant over all the major powers. Imam Khomeyni said: Those who are trying to create schism between the brothers belonging to the Sunnite path and the brothers belonging to the Shi'ite path are those who wish to make the enemies of Islam dominate Muslims. The leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: If Muslim nations, which number nearly 1 billion, act in a brotherly fashion toward one another, no harm will come to them and none of the superpowers will have the strength to act aggressively towards them.

In another part of his speech, the imam of the nation said: If no order exists in the security forces, the armed forces and the army and if the chain of command is not observed, then this goes against Islamic teachings. Imam Khomeyni said: If you wish to advance Islam and if you wish to save your country from the superpowers and international plunderers, all regulations should be followed and no institution should fight another institution.

BANI-SADR RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS MESSAGE FROM 'ARAFAT

GF181642 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has received a congratulations message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on his escape in the recent helipcopter crash in Kermanshah Province. Ghazi al-Husayni, the Palestinian revolution's representative in Iran, conveyed the message to Dr Bani-Sadr. The following is the text of the message:

Say nothing will befall us except what God has prescribed for us. He is our lord. Let the believers rely on God. [Koranic verses]

On my own behalf and on behalf of our fighters, I sincerely congratulate you on your escape from the unfortunate incident. I wish you constant good health and a long life so that you can continue to serve the struggling Iranian people, the Islamic nation, and all oppressed and free people. We support the links between the Palestinian and Iranian revolutions in their confrontation with U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy and in the continued struggle to liberate Jerusalem and Palestine.

We reiterate our sincere congratulations and ask Almighty God to guide you along the path of faith and struggle and to support you. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian forces

JEWISH MINORITY REPRESENTATIVE BARRED FROM MAJLES

LD171054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpt] At today's open session of the Majles, which began at 0930 with verses from the Koran and was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the credentials of Eshaq Farahmandpur, the representative of the Jewish minority, was discussed and as a result credentials of the above-mentioned representative were rejected by 70 votes to 36, with 79 abstentions. In the report of the investigating committee the reasons for rejecting the credentials of Eshaq Farahmandpur were stated as:

1. Teaching and having connections with the Pahlavi court;

2. Being active and cooperating with [name indistinct] establishment, which is an international Jewish establishment;

3. The political position on the issue of hostage taking and the crimes committed by America and the execution of Albert Danialpur, the well-known spy of the regime occupying Jerusalem, which [words indistinct] and was protested by the Jewish minority.

ESFAHAN MAJLES REPRESENTATIVE BARRED FOR FRAUD

NC190907 Paris AFP in English 0854 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 19 (AFP)--The Iranian Islamic Assembly today invalidated the election of an Esfahan member of parliament, accused of winning his seat by fraud.

Jafa Tavacoli lost his seat by 99 votes against 59 with 30 abstentions after a parliamentary committee recommended the vote.

Parliament decided that a new representative for the towns of Komsar and Golpayegan would be elected as soon as possible.

Mr Tavacoli's rival for the Esfahan seat was Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative in Komsar, observers noted.

MADANI, QASHQA'I REPORTED LEADING FIRUZABAD REVOLT

NC190820 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 19 (AFP)--A tribal revolt backed by the United States and jointly led by former Iranian presidential candidate Admiral Ahmad Madani is threatening to spread in southern Iran, Iranian newspapers reported today quoting a local commander of the country's revolutionary guards.

Some 180 men, led by Admiral Madani and Islamic assembly member and tribal Chief Khosrow Qashqa'i, controlled positions in the mountains north of Firuzabad, the commander for the region south of Shiraz said.

The United States had decided to increase aid to this rebel group and Admiral Madani, "the American spy," was playing an important role in the affair, he added.

The commander said the rebels were receiving arms and ammunition through the country's southern ports.

Admiral Madani, a former defense minister and a member of the new Islamic assembly, won 15 percent of votes in the January presidential poll. He was ordered to appear before an army revolutionary court some time before August 21.

The Islamic assembly has meanwhile stripped the admiral of his assembly seat because of "his sympathies with the United States and former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar." Since then, it has not been possible to contact the admiral here.

A tribal revolt first broke out in the Firuzabad region at the start of June when Khosrow Qashqai, who leads a tribe of some 200,000 men, was arrested here in Tehran.

COUP LEADER GENERAL YAZDI COMMITS SUICIDE

JN190923 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpt] AZADEGAN reports that Gen Hassan Yazdi, one of those wanted by the authorities for being involved in the recent abortive coup, committed suicide yesterday just when Islamic revolution guards were about to arrest him.

The paper says that the revolution guards discovered General Yazdi's hideout and went to arrest him. The general asked the guards to give him time to change his clothes. A few minutes later, he committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

BAKHTIAR REVEALS STRATEGY AGAINST KHOMEYNI

WA190001 Milan PANORAMA in Italian 4 Aug 80 p 54

[Interview by Alberto B. Mariantoni]

[Text] After the unsuccessful assassination attempt on 18 July, in which a French agent and a neighbor were killed, against former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, who lives in Paris where he guides the opposition to the Khomeyni regime, PANORAMA asked the exiled statesman some questions:

Question: In your opinion, is there a connection between the latest attempted coup d'etat in Iran and the assassination attempt against you in Paris?

Answer: I have been condemned to death various times by the so-called Islamic courts. For a year and a half now, I have gotten death threats every day. A month ago, Khalkhali, the grand inquisitor of the Khomeyni regime, officially declared to have ordered his agents to kill me and my colleagues. Therefore, I do not think it is surprising that they actually tried to kill me today.

Question: But will they repeat the attempt?

Answer: It appears to me inevitable.

Question: In Iran you are officially accused of being among the ringleaders of the last coup d'etat. What can you answer?

Answer: They accuse me if many things, but one thing is certain: In Iran they want to overthrow the Khomeyni regime. And then they say they want to put me in charge. Although I do not know them, from my first contact with them I was in complete solidarity with them. Therefore, I am in sympathy with all those who are fighting against this totalitarian and tyrannical regime.

Question: The international press has often mentioned recently that you probably have the approval of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. They have also said that you are in contact with the shah's sister, Ashraf, and General Oveysi of the 'old guard.' If these things are true, are not they proof of your subversive activity against Iran?

Answer: I do not deny having had contact with the Iraqi authorities, but this does not mean that I also had contacts with figures of the old regime. I have never met with that kind of person and do not want to meet with them.

Question: Then, what kind of forces can you count on in Iran right now?

Answer: On the nationalist network, that is the pro-Mosaddeq group, and all the progressive forces, except three Iranian political groups: The Tudeh Party, which is the pro-Soviet communist party; the officials of the old regime; and the Moslem fundamentalists.

Question: Well then, why don't you return to Iran and put yourself at the head of the opposition against Khomeyni?

Answer: Who says I have not already returned on various occasions? At the right time, I will definitely return.

Question: Can an assassination attempt like the one you experienced weaken your action?

Answer: This kind of assassination attempt cannot hinder my colleagues and myself from continuing our struggle. It is only in this way that the civilized countries realize what is going on in Iran. Everyone should think a little more beforehand about showing so much solidarity with a regime in a country where they have started stoning people in the street and organizing group executions like they were a spectacle.

LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL NOTES PLANS TO REOPEN INDUSTRIES

LD160723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Seyyed 'Ali Sattaripur, employment and efficiency deputy of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, said in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY:

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has warned all owners of half-finished production units, in both public and private sectors, and in the oppressed foundation and the national organizations, to take action to restart the operation of these units within 2 months; otherwise, the center for the expansion of production and development services in each province will itself take action to put these units into operation by establishing agricultural cooperative centers. [sentence as heard]

In another part of the interview the employment and efficiency deputy of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs added: The center for the expansion of production and development services in each province will try to provide the necessary assistance for the owners of these units to enable them to restart the work of their production units.

He added: If a production unit has some particular qualities--for instance, if the original investment of the unit is high or if there is need for a greater labor force--the task of its restarting and control will be given to the organization of national industries under the supervision of the Ministry of Mining and Industry.

COMMERCE MINISTER REPORTS IMPORT, DISTRIBUTION MEASURES

LD171900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The commerce minister, today, in a talk with the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: As of tomorrow three centers for supply and distribution of goods will undertake the import and distribution of [word indistinct] in rare goods and the goods needed by the country. While announcing this matter, he said: For the enforcement of the principles of the foreign trade of the country, which were nationalized in April and May of the current year, the Ministry of Commerce will establish 16 centers for supply and distribution of goods by the end of the current year.

The centers, while providing a survey of the production of the country's productive and industrial units through gathering the latest information regarding the prices of goods in world markets, will help the low price import of the goods needed by the country.

The commerce minister, in connection with the activities of the three centers which will start functioning tomorrow, said: These three centers are devoted to the import of several kinds of rare goods. These goods consist of metals, paper, wood, and fabric; the rest of the industrial and consumer goods will also be covered by national foreign trade in order of priority.

According to our correspondent's report, the commerce minister said: Fifty percent of Iran's foreign trade has been nationalized so far and at least 30 percent of imported goods are being distributed by the cooperatives in the forms of raw and finished materials.

The commerce minister, at the end of the talk, said: With the complete nationalization of the various aspects of foreign trade, at least $1 billion in currency will be saved annually.

AFP CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON EFFECT OF NEW REGIME ON ECONOMY

NC171543 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 17 Aug 80

[By Pierre Rousselin]

[Text] Tehran, Aug 17 (AFP)--The Iranian economy is operating in a vacuum with price rises lagging behind post-revolutionary pay rises although real buying power is limited by shortages and the need to use the black market.

A Western refrigerator manufacturer based here explained: "People don't know what to do with their money. Despite price controls, the Iranian market has never been so favourable." He said his only concern was not being able to repatriate profits.

Despite the fact that there are two million unemployed out of a working population of 10 million, the value of distributed wages has increased considerably. Observers estimate that workers' pay has at least doubled since the revolution, without taking account of numerous pay rises before the fall of the shah.

However, top people's salaries have been severely cut. The ceiling was reduced to 200,000 rials a month and then to 150,000 (2,200 dollars).

Managers of nationalised industries have had to allow pay rises while maintaining employment levels, despite a fall in production of at least 50 per cent.

The head of a private company explained: "The whole problem is to maintain productivity. That is not possible by intersting staff in company results but, given the level attained by salaried workers and the shortage of consumer goods, workers stay away from working more to earn more."

The rise in the cost of living is generally put at 50 per cent a year, but in an economy where the black market is predominant, an overall figures is meaningless.

The effect on consumer goods prices of the economic embargo in retaliation for the holding of U.S. hostages is put at 30 per cent by Iranian officials.

A packet of American cigarettes, costing 50 rials nine months ago, can today cost more than 250 rials (3.60 dollars).

Shortages, accompanied by sudden price rises, apply also to most essential items, but these shortages are due mainly to disorganisation of production and of distribution rather than to the embargo.

As a result of reduced output, it is almost impossible to buy a car. At best there is a year's delay for the most popular Peykan saloon built under licence from Britain.

The going cash rate for a second-hand car on the black market is the equivalent of some 14,000 dollars, with the middleman taking 60 per cent of the car's official prices.

A readily available luxury car which has arrived in the country by devious means costs some 70,000 dollars.

Against this background, the consumer society which is continuously attacked by official Islamic thinking can scarcely offer hope to the paralysed economy.

The wave of "Islamisation" has emptied restaurants and other entertainment centers.

Despite reduced oil exports, Iran will this year earn between 10,000 and 12,000 million dollars in oil revenues, which should help to fill the economic vacuum, although the only concrete targets of the last 18 months have concerned the abandonment of most development projects.

THREE COUP SUSPECTS EXECUTED IN ESFAHAN

LD152036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report received from Esfahan the trials of three elements of the recent doomed American coup in Iran ended today at the special revolution court of the army in Esfahan. The verdicts of this court were as follows: Habib Durri, son of (Yadollah), (Husyn Karim), son of (Cheragh 'Ali) and (Murteza Sultani), son of (Mohammed), were sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out in Esfahan this afternoon.